

CONGRESS IS GETTING DOWN TO WORK WITH HEAT 114 DEGREES

Haste Urged on Revenue Bill—American Prisoners Fare Like Others in German Camps

(Special to The Sun)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Although the flags again fly at half mast over the capitol, and this time for the republican floor leader Gallinger of the senate, New England is likely to keep the floor leadership of the body, as Senator Lodge of Massachusetts now becomes dean of the senate and if he will accept the burden, it will fall on his shoulders. In that case Massachusetts will have the unprecedented distinction of furnishing to congress the minority floor leaders of both senate and house. Congressman Gillett of Springfield is republican floor leader of the house during the enforced absence of Congressman Mann through illness, and both Mr. Lodge and Mr. Gillett are so admirably fitted for the duties of these positions, that even other sections of the country have thrown aside sectional jealousy and give hearty and cordial support to the New England men.

On the democratic side of both senate and house floor leadership falls to the south. Senator Martin of Virginia and Congressman Kitchen of North Carolina bearing off the honors.

The Revenue Bill

Members of congress are coming in slowly after the month's recess. Perhaps the fact that the weather bureau showed a record of 114 degrees in the shade on more than one occasion the past few weeks somewhat lessened their enthusiasm to take up the work again. Then too, the big funeral delegations sent to New England to attend the funeral of Senator Gallinger had depleted the ranks in both senate and house. The delay in reporting the revenue bill will follow and there is considerable speculation here as to the probable length of the session and the date of the passage of the revenue bill. In spite of the insistence of Secretary McAdoo that it must become a law in September. Both Chairman Kitchen and Senator Simmons, who will be in charge of the bill in the senate, seem to think such speed is an impossibility, and that the date of passage is problematical. However, congress has been known to act very quickly under whip and spur, and it may be that it will speed up after all and get through in time to go home and vote for its own reelection.

Americans Not Ill Treated

It will be of interest to those who wear service stars for soldiers now German prisoners, to know that at the mid-week conference between Gen. March, chief of staff, and newspaper correspondents, it was emphatically stated by Gen. March that there was no foundation for the reports being circulated that American prisoners were subjected to unpleasant discrimination and other hardships on account of nationality. He stated that the war department kept in close touch with German prison conditions through the Spanish embassy which made almost daily inspections, by representatives of that neutral country dropping down unannounced on German detention camps and prisons and examining the food served to the prisoners and other conditions, and reported its findings to the United States. "All fare alike. There is no discrimination," said the general. Gen. March referred to the proposed conference regarding exchange of prisoners and spoke hopefully of the result.

Gen. March Explains War News

The interview between the chief of staff of the great army and the members of the press gallery, which he records twice each week, is of marked interest. The men gather in one of the big rooms in the war department the walls of which are lined with war maps in which the allies lines are marked by a red ribbon and the enemy by a blue ribbon, with little white headed pins marking specific points. Somewhere along the French line a little American flag about two inches long flutters on a miniature staff. No

other colors are shown on the map. But the whereabouts of American troops at the front is shown by that little bit of Old Glory. The men seat themselves facing the war map, and then the general comes in and after simple greetings, explains the situation as cables of the day show it to be, and answers a host of questions. Gen. March read a cable from Gen. Pershing in which he referred to the high praise won by the American regiments for their great bravery and the fine qualities they have displayed. This referred to both infantry and artillery. At the end of the interview, which lasted 20 minutes, the general turned quickly and walked out of the room with military tread closely followed by the two aids who had stood motionless at his side throughout the talk.

New Hampshire Senatorial Contests

There is much interest and speculation here on the pending senatorial elections in New Hampshire where two senators will be elected and one vacancy filled between now and the general election on Nov. 3. Massachusetts came in for more than her share of senatorial interest and the withdrawal of Gov. McCall from the primaries was received with comments of satisfaction. Senator Weeks has won a high place in the ranks of the senate in his term of service and practically the entire senate desired his reelection. "Senator Weeks always plays fair," said one of the democratic senators in commenting on the Massachusetts situation. "He has upheld the administration in all its war program, and we know on this side of the chamber, although he is a strong party man, he never plays politics in considering the good of the nation. He can be counted on to do the square thing every time."

The Washington Star referring to various candidates for the senate throughout the country said editorially: "In his one term of office Senator Weeks has been a success. He is the champion of all the accepted policies of his party. His record as to the war is without a flaw. He has supported all the war measures. His candidacy can rest on his full senatorial record."

Sunday Tabernacle Now Y.M.C.A. Hut

The Y.M.C.A. Liberty hut shows a big contrast to those days when it was the Billy Sunday tabernacle where last winter the evangelist held a three months revival and wrestled with the special and specific sins with which polluted Washington is supposed to be infested. Then members of the cabinet, senators, members of congress and workers in the great departments of the government all came in for a share of attention and services were advertised at which their "specific needs were to be the subject. But the crowds ran far below a Billy Sunday average and at the end of the season there was much scurrying to meet expenses.

Today the Stars and Stripes fly from every corner of the great low unplaned building; there are free beds for all men in uniform, free baths, entertainments with now and then a song service in which the soldiers and sailors join with lusty throats. There is a "make yourself at home" welcome waiting for the men and the old tabernacle has come into its own in a way undreamed of in its first days. Washington has been so overcrowded since the entrance of the United States into the war, that there has been a spare peg on which to hang a hat, much less a cot on which to sleep, and incoming soldiers have lacked even the roughest sort of shelter at times. Churches opened their parish houses and vestries, and it was left for the big roomy hut, with its newly created special features of cots, baths and food, to meet the emergency, that has gone farthest towards remedying conditions. So the Billy Sunday revival has sprang its wings in a way totally unlooked for, and in a way that is doing a tremendous service to the men in khaki.

RICHARDS.

A QUARTER CENTURY AGO

In the old Sun, I find a graphic account of a canoe race under the auspices of the A.C.A. held at Kingston, Ont. and in which our townsman, Paul Butler, had an exciting experience in "The Wasp." But for two accidents he would have won 1st place, yet, in spite of the accidents, one of which threw

him from second to fifth place, he overhauled the leaders one by one, until he again got into second place. But for the accidents he could easily have won first prize.

Few of our young people who know the quiet Mr. Butler of today, crossed into the business of war, can realize that he was one of the fastest and most accomplished canoeists in this country. The following account of one of his races will give some idea of his skill and agility in handling a canoe.

"A Kingston, Ont. despatch tells the story of the Lowell canoeists' experiences at the A.C.A. meet. The American canoe fleet had most villainous luck yesterday. Most of the cracks capsize four or five times each and those who did not capsize broke down. "When the unlimited sailing race was called at 10 a. m., a strong, flaky wind was blowing and kicking up a nasty sea. The first mishap was to W. W. Howard's Aztec, the rudder chains of which jumped from the wheel, knocking her over to leeward. Before she could get down to the line the rest of the fleet had got away on the port tack. C. E. Archibald's Mab of Montreal leading, with Paul Butler's Wasp, David C. Goddard's Bee, Howard Gray's V, Frank C. Moore's Torment, George P. Douglass' Cricket, J. W. Sparrow's Eel and J. V. Pelletier's Canuck pretty well bunched astern. The Mab with 130 square feet of sail, went to windward like an inspiration, the rest of the fleet sagging off to leeward.

"On the run and reach, the Wasp gained on the Mab, and at the home buoy on the first round was close to her but Butler got a squall which took him to windward of the buoy, thus



FORWARD, MARCH!

compelling him to double on his tracks and go around to leeward, which put him back to fifth place, the Cricket being second.

"Jibbing around the leeward buoy, the Bee snapped the collar of her tiller, but Goddard pluckily continued on the course. The Wasp overhauled the boats ahead of her, one at a time, and at length Butler got back to second place.

"In turning the home buoy later in the race, Butler was on the extreme end of his sliding seat, with his knees drawn up under his chin, when a heavy puff struck him, tossed him up in the air like a rubber ball, and threw him into the water between his sails. He dived under the canoe, came up on the windward side, climbed aboard, gripped her up with the sliding seat as a lever, and went on with the race. Kenneth Cameron, the one-armed Canadian, capsize at the start and withdrew.

"The Archibald won the race in 1h. 7m., 31-8 s. with Butler second, Gray third, Douglass fourth, Pelletier fifth and Moore sixth.

"The record sailing race was called in the afternoon. The Archibald, Gray, Douglass and Pelletier entered and finished in that order.

"The cruisers' race was won by C.C. Bellman of Amsterdam, N. Y. with Mr. Cragg of Port Henry and C. L. Woodworth of Gouverneur third, M. T. Bennett of New York, who was holding second place, broke down. The trophy race will be called today, weather permitting."

The Business Depression

In the old Sun there appears an article dealing with the depression in the textile business at this time 25 years ago. It was taken from the Textile World and gave statistics of the extent of curtailment in cotton and woolen mills.

"The woolen found conflicting views as to the cause of the depression, some laying it entirely to the financial stringency and others holding that the fear of tariff changes had much to do with the curtailment in the mills. Here is the estimate as to the extent of the curtailment:—

"In the cotton trade we find that the percentage of the mills idle is about 33 per cent; percentage of machinery stopped, 42 per cent.

Further analysis of the figures shows that in New England 25 per cent of the machinery was stopped; in the middle and western states, 21 per cent; in the southern states, about 21 per cent. The figures for the cotton trade are compiled upon returns showing over three-fourths of the spindle capacity of the country.

"In the woolen industry 43 per cent of mills reporting are wholly or partially stopped, while 42 per cent of the machinery is idle. The middle states, embracing Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, show the greatest percentage of idle machinery, nearly 2-3 of those reporting being idle. The New England states show over 40 per cent of machinery stopped.

"Of the knitting mills, those report-

ing show a percentage of 53 per cent. In number of mills wholly or partially closed, and 47 per cent of machinery idle. Here again the middle states, the great center of the knitting industry, show the most depression, as about 60 per cent of the machinery reported is idle. In the western states over 50 per cent is stopped, while in New England less than 25 per cent is shut down, and the few southern mills reporting show about the same percentage.

"Of the 438 mills reported wholly or partly stopped, 448 state the cause of shutting down is due to business depression; 42 state that it is the usual stoppage for vacation and repairs."

Whether the depression was due to one or both the causes above stated, it is worthy of note that by the federal reserve board the money panics have been effectively prevented, while the tariff is no longer a disturbing element as it has been taken out of politics and placed in the hands of a non-partisan tariff commission on recommendation of President Wilson.

Dr. Mary Walker

For many years Dr. Mary Walker has been the leader and exponent of a woman's dress reform in which the chief feature was the adoption of trousers practically same as worn by men.

Dr. Mary attracted wide attention wherever she appeared in her fantastic garb. Looking over the Sun of 25 years ago, I find that Dr. Mary appeared at Lakeview as a sort of summer attraction and lectured to the crowds that went to see her, incidentally posing gracefully in her picturesque garments. Speaking of her appearance at Lakeview the Sun of that day said:

"Did you see her?"
"Her? Which her?"
"Why, Dr. Mary Walker of course."

"For Mary and her world's famous habiliments were at the Lakeview theatre yesterday."

"It is needless to say that she drew a crowd, for everyone was anxious to see not only the famous Mary, but her more famous trousers. Yes, she wears trousers, the latest style, with creases in them, that would do justice to a

Berry Wall, and she appears quite comfortable in them.

"Her apparel yesterday consisted of a black Prince Albert suit, over which was thrown a small cape. She wore glasses. On the lapel of her coat she wore a medal presented to her by congress some years ago. It bears the inscription, 'The congress to Dr. Mary C. Walker, A. A., surgeon, U. S. A.'"

"In an interview she said that she adopted her present style of dress before the war; that she served in the war as a surgeon, meeting with many adventures."

It seems that Dr. Walker's special style of dress was not very generally favored by the women dress reformers as few of them followed her special design.

Piece of Local History

In the old Sun I find a reference to the early history of Lowell that will be new to most of the young people of today. Three daughters of Mrs. Carleton will be remembered as teachers in the public schools of Lowell, one, Miss Lucy at the Cottage street school; Miss Fanny at the Edison and Miss Nettie at the Green school under George Lawson as principal. The two latter have passed away, Fannie in 1839 and Nettie in 1832. A fourth daughter who was not a teacher died in 1913. The sole survivor of the family is Miss Lucy who still occupies the old homestead at the corner of Chapel and Centre streets, not Central. She is in fairly good health and is still interested in schools and teachers and all the public movements of the day. She takes special interest in the war news and is horrified at the outrages perpetrated by Germany. She is rejoiced over the progress being made by the allies at the present time and hopes they will soon triumph over Germany.

The following is from the old Sun:

"Mrs. Sarah Carleton, widow of Jacob Carleton, who resides with her three daughters at the corner of Centre and Chapel streets, is in her 84th year, and clearly remembers Lowell as a portion of Chelmsford, before any of the large cotton or woolen mills were erected."

"Mrs. Carleton, when a girl, drove cows to pasture through Central street to the vicinity of Chapel hill. She passed but two houses. Fry's tavern, near the present American House, and the residence of the widow Warren, upon the site of the Appleton bank block."

"She attended school in a little red school-house upon the site of the Corporation hospital. In her earlier days the 'yellow meeting house' in Dracut was about the only church in this vicinity. Near the present First Congregational church was a heavily wooded country and it was a custom of people to go there for spruce boughs for the old-fashioned fireplaces."

"Mrs. Carleton distinctly remembers the visit of President Jackson to Lowell in 1823. She stood on Church street and saw the long procession of mill girls in white dresses who crowded him as he entered the city. She also remembers the visit of President Van Buren some years later."

"Mrs. Carleton has resided in her present home more than 50 years, and commends freely upon the radical changes she has witnessed."

OLD TIMER.

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST POWDER FACTORY BUILT IN SIX MONTHS

Nine Hundred Thousand Pounds of Smokeless Powder Every Day—Town of 100,000 Springing Up On Tennessee Land

(N. E. A. Staff Correspondent.)

JACKSONVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—Nine hundred thousand pounds of smokeless cannon powder every day is going to be the contribution to the war of the largest powder plant in the world.

I have spent the day looking at an industrial community that six months ago was nothing but peaceful farm lands. There was no such place as Jacksonville; now it is a first-class postoffice with 33,000 houses built or being built.

Where nothing was but 15 square miles of corn fields, pasture lands and truck gardens, 27,400 men are at work making powder and building new units of the plant. Already 250,000 pounds of powder have been manufactured.

Before January 1, Jacksonville will have more than a hundred thousand population, everyone of its workers engaged in making powder for the big guns.

The "Old Hickory" plant, as it has been named, has been built by the government and is being operated by the Du Pont Engineering company. At the end of the war the plant belongs to the government.

Big Moving Picture

It is an amazing undertaking. It resembles nothing so much as a magnified moving picture scenario of a gold rush mining town.

The countryside is gashed with lines of yellow, where plows, stump pullers, steam shovels and road rollers have constructed streets as yet unpaved. Rows and rows of frame houses, covered with tar paper and tents, house the workers.

Saddled horses tied to posts make one think of a western mining town. But in place of "The Nugget Saloon" there is the Y.M.C.A. building; and where the "Klondyke Dance Hall" would be is "Virginia Mess No. 1" and across from it the "Short Order Restaurant."

Black, white and yellow men toil together building streets, laying water mains and sewer pipes, putting up houses, hauling material, digging ditches, hammering, sawing, nailing. Beyond the village lies the great barbed wire enclosure in which the plants are located. The last thing one

hears on entering the guarded gate, and the last on leaving is—match! It is a penitential offense to light a match or smoke within the confines of the camp.

There are to be nine units in this vast plant. Three are complete. The plant is scheduled for completion on April 1, 1919. It will probably be in complete operation January 1. Actual manufacture of powder started July 2, 15 days ahead of schedule.

I had an idea powder looked like the stuff we used to squeeze out of firecrackers that haven't exploded. Instead it looks like spaghetti—or macaroni. If it's spaghetti it's for the big guns; if it's spaghetti, it's for the smaller sizes. Instead of being hollow, though, the end looks like a miniature honeycomb. The spaghetti is chopped off to make "grains" of smokeless powder.

Operations Simple

While the process requires great care, the operations are simple. The ingredients are raw cotton, treated with a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acid, to make the explosive compound. This is "colloided" with ether and alcohol. The mixture, in plastic form, is put through a machine that forms it into the spaghetti-like form. The wet mixture is then put through three drying processes—hot water, steam, and hot air. When dry it is grained or chopped, blended so there will be no variation in the quality, and then packed. It requires about 13 days for the completed process from the raw cotton and acid stage to the completed product.

This is subjected to a rigid inspection, and a two to three days' test of actual firing in the guns for which it is intended. The Old Hickory plant has its own proving ground. Some of the guns are on hand for testing; others of large caliber are on the way. The first lot of 250,000 pounds will go to test September 1.

From this plant the powder is sent to the leading companies, where it is put into the shells and cartridges furnished by the shell manufacturers. The Old Hickory plant will not only be the largest, but the most complete powder manufacturing in existence. It will make everything that is needed down to the boxes for packing, except the raw material itself.

FREDERICK M. KERBY.

THE HIKER'S FEET

Soldiers' Feet Grow Longer Hiking—American Army Is the Best Shod

(N. E. A. Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Napoleon said an army traveled on its stomach. Uncle Sam—wiser than Bonaparte—says an army travels on its stomach and its feet.

For that reason there is probably no army in history that compares with ours for the attention paid to the feet of the men and their shoes. The medical department of the army has specialists who inspect both officers and men in the care of the foot. And they have co-operated in finding an army shoe which, it is claimed, is the superior of any on the globe. The claim is backed up by figures.

Extensive foot inspections were made of the soldiers trained during the latter half of 1917. The men were examined when they were inducted into service and just before they went overseas. Comparison showed that marked changes had been favorable to better feet.

This was attributed to two factors: the increased attention to foot health on the part of officers and men and the comfortableness of the army shoe.

The whole secret of success is that the men are compelled to take a shoe that leaves about two-thirds of an inch between the end of the longest toe and the end of the shoe. There is often lots of growling at this, but at the end of four to six months' training the men find the distance between the toe and shoe is only about half an inch. The foot has actually grown in length.

There is greater freedom of toe action, which in turn affects both muscles and joints. This is followed by lengthening of the ligaments, increase in size of the muscles, alteration of the anatomic elements of the foot and greater ability to stand the stress of much marching.

Not only that, but corns disappear and there are less cases of ingrowing toenails. In fact, the men in the army who use their feet so much, suffer less than civilians. MILTON BRONNER.

WOULD MAKE INCREASE IN INHERITANCE TAXES

(N. E. A. Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—In order to increase war revenue without imposing additional burdens on the little-considered consumer, Representative Henry T. Rainey of the ways and means committee, has offered an amendment for a substantial increase in inheritance taxes.

Under the present law, the government imposes a small tax on inheritances and Rainey would make this tax large enough to yield a real war revenue. The federal law of Sept. 8, 1916, established a scale of rates from 1 to 10 per cent; on March, 1917, the rates were raised to 1-12 to 15 per cent, and again on Oct. 3, 1917, a special war tax raised them to a scale running from 2 to 25 per cent, the 25 per cent applying to fortunes over 10 million dollars. The federal tax on inheritances

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FOR WOMAN AND THE HOME — HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD — LATEST FASHION NOTES BY BETTY BROWN

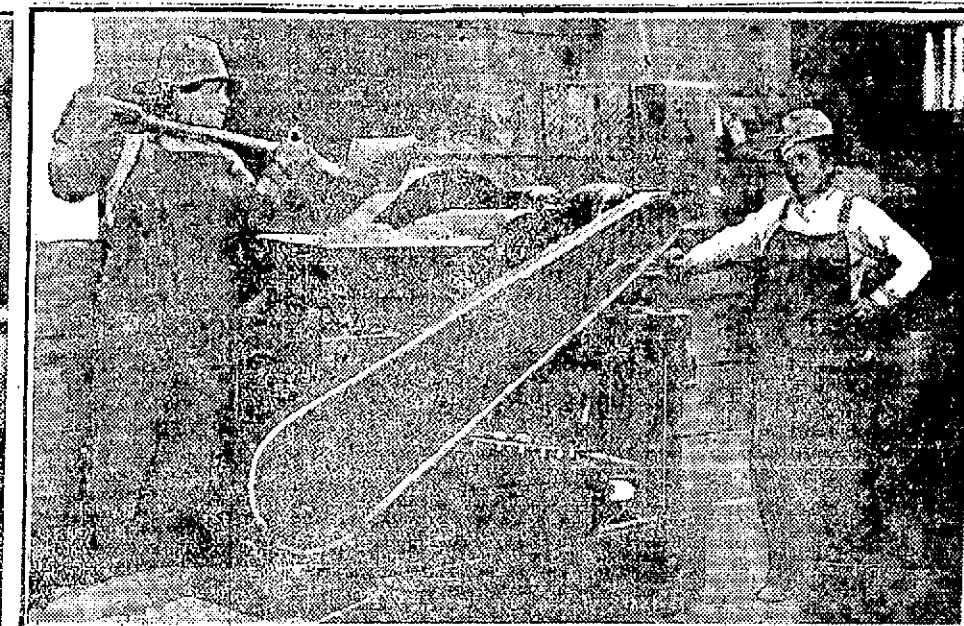
WOMEN KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING IN MUNITION PLANTS



New York girls clad in overalls carrying lumber just like a man at one of the big munition plants.



A woman acetylene welder at work in a Detroit airplane factory.



These women not only wear a man's overalls but a man's hat and a man's shirt. They are cleaning brass cuttings to go into munitions.



FANNIE DURACK

FANNY DURACK IS CHAMPION.
BUT SHE DOESN'T LIKE U. S.
COMPETITION

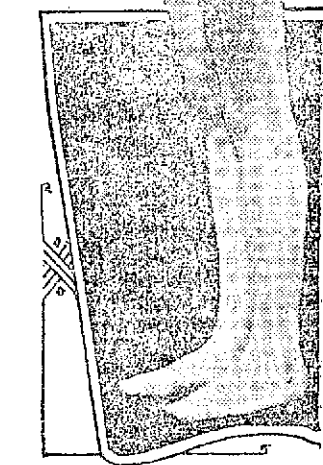
The refusal of Miss Fanny Durack, Australian premier woman swimming star, to compete against American mermaids, coupled with recent performances of Miss Claire Galligan of New Rochelle, N. Y., has caused swimming critics to wonder whether Miss Durack found after coming to America that holding her laurels would not be so easy against the crack of American swimmers.

Miss Durack, who holds world records for most water events from 100 yards to a mile, voiced her refusal to enter into competition in America when challenged by Miss Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia.

Miss Dorfner is undoubtedly America's greatest water sprinter. Since that time Miss Galligan has lowered her own American record for the mile swim and in so doing cut down her time at all distances from 250 yards to the mile.

Miss Durack came to America a few months ago after extensively advertised. It was expected that she would tour the country and meet the best of American mermaids in water carnivals which were to have been given as benefits for war charities.

At the time of her arrival it was not supposed that American mermaids would be able to rob her of many of her laurels, as Miss Durack has been considered the greatest of women swimmers since her remarkable performance in the Stockholm Olympic games six years ago. The fact that her Olympic records still stand as the fastest in that line of athletic endeavor proves unquestionably that in her Olympic form Miss Durack was faster than any of America's swimmers at that time. It is questioned if Miss Durack is in her Olympic form this year, mainly because of a rather long absence from the water. She gave up the sport, she says, by the way, she had made no change in her opinion. For this reason, critics are not so sure of her ability.



CLAIRE GALLIGAN

Durack is content to rest on her past laurels without taking chances of losing them in competition here.

PAUL PURMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS LADIES START CANNING DRIVE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The women of Boston seem to have adopted the slogan: "Get the canning done before the Liberty is a drive starts, Sept. 28." This is indicated by the way in which they are asking for canning and drying booklets. At the telegraphic request of the Women's Municipal League of Boston another thousand (1000) copies of this manual have just been rushed to Massachusetts by the national war garden commission for distribution at the colleges on the Common, at the library and elsewhere throughout the city. Large numbers of the canning and drying booklets already have been given out in Boston, as well as in every other city and town throughout the state.

National recognition to blue ribbon winners in the annual vegetable classes at fairs and exhibits is to be recorded in the form of national award prizes contributed from the national war garden commission, and with the vegetable will be given \$10,000 in Thrift stamps. Any fair or exhibit which has not made application to award this badge of national merit should do so at once, says the commission in a statement as it is an honor which all home food producers are anxious to win. Water, seed interest is being manifested in the prizes and numerous applications are being received.

One of the prizes will be awarded at the New England fair to be held at Worcester, Sept. 2 to 12, another at the Barnstable County Agricultural society's exhibit at Barnstable, Aug. 27-28.

None of the product of the 30,000 war gardens in and around Boston appears to be going to waste. W. L. Ferguson, Boston county garden director, Miss Marion F. Lohy, director of the "Food War" section of the Garden and Mrs. Marion Butterfield, director of the food center at Arlington, are among others to whom supplies of canning and drying books have gone most recently.

L. A. Kohler of Crystal Cave, Penn., sent a cucumber which had the exact shape of a watermelon.



WAR GARBS ALL QUEENS IN CALICO

Whole regiments of "barefoot beaux" would be required to squire properly the host of mid-summer "Queens in Calico."

A material once so despised and rejected as to be relegated to the "below-stairs" region of mother huddlers and kitchen aprons, is now, by the fortunes of war, elevated to the place of honor in mid-summer's wardrobe.

And the marvel of it is that no noble effort of the designers in the way of delicate colors and intricate patterns has been necessary to raise calico to its present high estate. Calico came right into the limelight on its own unpretentious merits. Indeed, the more old-fashioned its design, the calico-er its frank colors and quaint pattern, the more popular it became.

The old, old, old pattern of tiny white sprigs and flowers on a black background is one of the favorites. It conjures up visions of our country

grandmothers in a frenzy of apple-butter making. And the mustard-colored calico with tiny yellow and black flowers brings a mental picture of old Aunt Sally, stiff-starched and white-aproned, knitting and rocking through long summer afternoons. Besides the black-sprigged and the mustard-colored there are grays, and greens, and blues, and pinks, in color effects that once we should have voted "rather awful," but which now appear "too smart and quaint for anything."

So the girls and matrons of new-days appear again in the gay cotton gowns of other days—but with such a difference—in price!

Mother and grandmother bought the best quality of calico on the market for eight and ten cents a yard. The present summer has seen such a demand for the precious stuff, and such a mighty increase in the price of all cotton materials that calico—plain calico of the eight and ten-cent quality, now

sells at 30 cents a yard in the 28-inch width and at 35 and 40 cents a yard for yard-wide material. And quite probably when you make your request for "something in calico," you will be informed that your shop's supply is sold out!

So if there is any calico on the darkest shelf of the funniest little old shop in your town, run and buy it quick—for it's very, very chic—and goodness knows where we shall get any more when the present stock is exhausted.

Calico gowns are most delectable if the material for the frock is combined with smooth linens of contrasting color or with fluffy vests and collars of sheer organdie and batiste. Voile is a good mate for it, too—and taffeta and satin have been seen in its company.

The four calico frocks here sketched for Fashion Art Magazine are of the calico and organdie variety, and that on the extreme right boasts sleeves and skirt of white net.

CANADA IS BUILDING NO MORE HOMES

(By Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n)

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 24.—The sound of the hammer is no more heard in Canada. In its place has come the rattle of the steel riveter on the ships being constructed in her many harbors. Homes are not being built. The people are fighting to retain those they have. The young men who are the home builders are in France. Marriage licenses have depreciated 80 per cent. Canada is no place for an old maid, but an attractive American of reasonable age would have little competition and a fair field.

So paralyzed has ordinary building become that one can ride for miles in the rich timber districts and see huge dilapidated shanty mills and rusting equipment. Whole towns are deserted. Railroad and road building machinery rusts by the wayside.

Canada is just as much at war as France, as England, as Belgium. The people have looked war in the face and know its realities. There is no cheering or hurrahing when the soldiers march away.

There's no rest for a "Weary Willie" in the Dominion. Under a Dominion anti-looting law, every cable-bodied man must work. Special anti-vagrancy plain clothesmen are everywhere, and every one suspected of idleness is put at some government task.

Labor conditions are in a chaotic state. Civil employees in Vancouver and Winnipeg departments of city government have walked out, and those of Victoria are threatening to go. The underlying reason is said to be that wages and working conditions have not improved to keep pace with those in private corporations.

Winnipeg is a war-worn city. Regiments have gone forth from which only corporals' guards have returned. The Strathcona Horse, made up of young men of the best families of the city, has only 150 left out of a full regiment, which bore the brunt of the last German drive.

Despite all these heavy losses, you rarely see a Canadian woman in mourning. Only the little black band around the arm shows that somewhere in France, a brother, husband, father or sweetheart is lying. And these bands are tragically plentiful.

In this time of trial, the people look to America with hope and assurance.

TO COMPANION A SILK SWEATER

For all its own unquestioned charms the gayest and softest of silk sweaters is added and abetted in its work by a smart blouse with the accent on pretty collar and cuffs. Here is a blouse of white cotton net which serves as a more background for the deeply scalloped collar and cuffs of white organdie. Worn with a brilliant hued sweater the effect is most desirable.



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INTRODUCING NEW

DUTCH BLOUSE

Here's a duck of a new blouse design—the Dutch blouse. Its yoke and belt, and peplum are absolutely ahead of the minute in cut, and are ably supported by the new bell sleeve. It is fashioned of white organdie and delft blue linen. The odd round yoke and roll collar, the cuff edge, the belt, and peplum hem are all of blue, set on with coarse double hemstitching, and the blouse itself is of crisp white organdie. A hat of blue linen completes an effect of unusual charm.



'TIS 'BUT A

SIMPLE FRILL

Some of the summer blouses are marvels of simplicity—as befits the war time garment. This one might be tossed together in an afternoon—like a salad—but the delicate embroidery on the cuffs and collar is "something else again." The deep collar is reminiscent of the hertha of fashion days long past—but is split in the centre to welcome a soft black velvet tie. The embroidery is a combination of shadow embroidery and French knots—all in white of course.



FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS

CHERRY BLOUSE

LOOKS CHEERY

For the summer wardrobe which boasts a separate skirt of white satin or heavy silk, a rather good looking evening costume may be devised by combining that skirt with this elaborate blouse. It is made from heavy, plain white chiffon, with front and back panel of flowered taffeta, and a deep round collar of flat lace. The back panel divides into a soft crush giraffe which sits at the front in long, pendant tabs.

When the British housewife buys sugar she hands Mr. Groceryman an orange color page. If she buys lard, margarine, butter or other fats, she offers a blue page. And there are four red pages in the new ration book, for meat and bacon. Boys and girls under 6 years of age have their own ration book. Its color is green, while the 7-year-olds carry a white ration book and get as much to eat as growing folks.

The shortest tree in the world is the Greenland birch, which grows less than three inches in height, but covers a radius of two or three feet.

Eyes Physically Fit?

The taxing duties demanded of your eyes require that you give them constant attention. Let us who have had experience in the treatment of eyes examine yours.

J. F. MONTMINY

Optometrist and Mfg. Optician
492 MERRIMACK ST.

SWEATERS

MADE TO ORDER
KNITTING AND CROCHETING
Lessons Free
Large Assortment of Yarns.
Yarn Delivered to All Parts of the City Free.
DRY GOODS, STAMPED GOODS.
May Degnan Gaffney
513 BRIDGE ST.

BE CHARY OF YOUR EYES
An occasional examination will insure you against many little ills and ailments.
McEVOY
For Eye Service
61 A. 222 MERRIMACK ST.

The Home of Pure Confections
Choice Sweets and Candies
Drinks at all hours.
SERVICE UNPARALLELED
N. K. PARADISES
CROWN CONFECTIONERY CO.
25 MERRIMACK ST.

PORTRAITURE
The Marion Studio
ROBERT H. WOOD
Chamber, 61 B. 222 MERRIMACK ST.

SWEATERS
—At the—
NEEDLECRAFT SHOP
27 PALMER STREET
Stamped Goods and Yarns.

Helen Delong Savage
TEACHER OF PIANO
Studio 607 Sun Building

No Wedding Reception or Banquet Is Complete Without
Sharf's Ice Cream
Purest, Best, in Pint or Quart Bricks. By the gallon if you wish.
CHARLES SHARF
65 School St. Phone 3740

"IF IT SWIMS IT'S HERE"
Always Fresh
D. D. SMITH
Sea Foods Exclusively
310 BRIDGE ST.

"THE MATTRESS THAT PUTS THEM TO SLEEP"
Have your feather bed made into a mattress.
JOHN J. DOHERTY & CO.
PHONE 1831 12 HALF ST.

A REASONABLE PLACE TO EAT
Fox's Lunch Room
TABLES FOR LADIES
10 BRIDGE STREET
Next to Keith's Theatre



All on the Job! All the Time!

Now, more than ever before in our history industrial production has to be increased. This is a necessity in winning the war. And because so many of our best men are fighting democracy's battles at the front, those of us who stay here must labor with increased efficiency.

There is one way to get increased efficiency. There must be no square pegs for round holes — each one of us must do the work he can do best.

This does not mean that we must all change our jobs at once. The government does not want that. If you have a useful job stick to it. If not, offer yourself to the government, so you can be placed when and where your

services are most needed by the nation. If you *have* to change your work consult the U. S. Employment Ser-

vice, through one of its 500 branches, or one of its 20,000 Public Service Reserve Agents. And you, Mr. Employer! Seek the needed men through this Service. Don't blindly withdraw men from other jobs. The work they are now doing may be most valuable to the government. The U. S. Employ-

ment Service has definite knowledge of what is most urgently needed and of the labor supply of the entire Nation. Ask for the men you need and you will be supplied as far as it can be done without hurting other war work.

Centralized knowledge is needed to effect the correct distribution of labor. The U. S. Employment Service is the official branch of the govern-

ment created to assist workmen and employers alike. The government asks you to use no other agency.

President's Statement

"Industry plays as essential and honorable a role in this great struggle as do our military armaments. We all recognize the truth of this, but we must also see its necessary implications—namely, that industry, doing a vital task for the nation, must receive the support and assistance of the nation."

"Therefore, I solemnly urge all employers engaged in war work to refrain after August 1st, 1918, from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner except through this central agency. I urge labor to respond as loyally as heretofore to any calls issued by this agency for voluntary enlistment in essential industry. And I ask them both alike to remember that no sacrifice will have been in vain, if we are able to prove beyond all question that the highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of a free people."

WOODROW WILSON.

United States
Employment Service
U. S. Dept. of Labor W. B. Wilson Secy.

This advertisement prepared for use of the Department of Labor



By the Division of Advertising of the Committee on Public Information

Patriotically Contributed to the Winning of the War by

DAVID ZISKIND & CO.

LOWELL,
MASS.

Largest Scrap Iron Dealers in
New England

NEWS OF THE FILM WORLD

STAGE AND MOVIE GOSSIP

OTHER THEATRICAL NEWS



VIRGINIA PEARSON
DIRECTION WILLIAM FOX
Who Will Appear Next Week At The Strand In "The Liar,"
A Great Dramatic Effort of The Screen.



MISS JANE SALISBURY
The Leading Woman of the Emerson All Star Players Who Open at the Opera House on Labor Day

said he would not marry an empty-headed butterfly and Virginia declares that she will not become the wife of a "human cash register." Things start to happen from then on and the situations are decidedly unique and delightful. Along with the brilliant comedy real human heart interest is cleverly blended that combine in making the picture truly commendable.

The story of "The Liar," the play in which Virginia Pearson is appearing is the recital of a mother's fight to prove the falsity of a charge that negro blood is in her veins and the veins of her expected child. Miss Pearson portrays the role of a young girl, whose father, the owner of a Haitian plantation, has just died. The girl's hand is sought in marriage by the superintendent of her father's plantation, but she refuses him and accepts an aristocratic young Virginian. Seeking revenge, the superintendent goes to her on her wedding eve and charges that there is negro blood in her veins. The girl laughs at him, but months after when she is about to become a mother, the superintendent again makes the charge, this time with papers, which he claims are proof of his allegations. Through a ruse the young mother, battling to clear her own honor and save her husband's love, makes her persecutor admit that his accusations are baseless. The story has great dramatic power and a series of wonderfully gripping situations. The usual comedy and Pathe Weekly will be shown, as well as the wonderful Allied War Pictures. The soloist for the week will be Miss Harriet Moran, the Lowell girl, whose past appearances on the stage have won her unstinted praise. Miss Moran's large circle of friends will be happy to again greet her in her latest stage appearance.

For the last three days of the week, starting with matinee on Thursday, the bill will include Madge Kennedy in that delightful comedy drama, "Friend Husband," and Rita Jolivet in "Lest We Forget." The latter is one of the great screen dramas for which the world has been waiting. It's his-

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

GRAND OPENING
LABOR DAY, SEPT. 2

The EMERSON ALL STAR PLAYERS

PRESENTING THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON SUCCESS

"The BRAT"

With Jane Salisbury, Julian Noa, James J. Hayden, Louise Girard, Alice Glennister, Arthur Buchanan, George Connors, Augustine Glassmire, and other well known players.

SUBSCRIPTION SALE TUESDAY, AUG. 27
Regular Advance Sale, Thursday, Aug. 29
Box Office Open from 10 a. m. to 9.30 p. m.

PRICES:
Matinee Daily, Excepting Friday. Prices, 10c, 25c
Evenings 20c, 30c, 50c

WEEK } WILLIAM COLLIER'S GREAT PLAY
SEPT. 9th } "Nothing But the Truth"

torical significance will make it of unusual interest to all patrons, for it shows in visible form the great causes back of America's entrance into the war. The star of "Lest We Forget," beautiful Rita Jolivet, was herself a passenger on the Lusitania on its ill-fated trip, and heard those immortal words of her fellow-passenger, Charles Frohman, "Why fear death?" It's the most beautiful adventure of life. Besides the above two big features there will be a new comedy and a Pathe Weekly of current events of the week.

And remember always, that The Strand is clean, cool and comfortable. Auto parking space for patrons in Warren street.

BIG FIVE-REEL WORLD FEATURE
STAR OFFERING AT THE

JEWEL THEATRE

Charming Gail Kane in "The Red Woman," a five-reel World feature, will be the star offering at the Jewel theatre tomorrow afternoon and evening. Miss Kane is well known to Lowell film lovers and her present vehicle is a most absorbing one.

A Mexican bad man, who is bad clear through, figures prominently in the story. His name is Sancho and when he covets the beautiful Maria for his wife, he leaves no stone unturned to get her. He fights with the white man who had fallen in love with her and practices deceit at a critical point in her career. But his efforts to gain the girl and put the white man down and out prove unavailing. The white man finally wins out. Miss Kane is supported by a particularly able cast.

"The Lonesome Town," a Mutual five-reeler, will also be shown tomorrow and a most interesting and picturesque story is portrayed by an all-star cast. The Animated Weekly and a comedy will complete the day's program.

William S. Hart will come to the Jewel Monday and Tuesday in one of his most thrilling productions, "A Square Deal." Hart portrays the character of a most villain man in this feature and his work is even beyond the usual high standard of his productions.

"The Camouflage Girl," a five-reel scream, will also be presented on these days. Supplementing these two big features will be a two-reel western drama, Alice Howell, the famous comedienne, in "Choo-Choo Love," Current Events and others.

Wednesday and Thursday will bring William S. Farnum in "The Thunderer," a most interesting Fox five-reel production, dealing with the strenuous days of the early west and giving the

Continued to Page 5, Second Section

MERRIMACK THEATRE

TONIGHT ONLY
CONSTANCE TALMADGE in "THE SHUTTLE"
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "HEADIN' SOUTH"

MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY
NORMA TALMADGE in "BY RIGHT OF PURCHASE"



A thrilling photoplay of modern society.

PAULINE FREDERICK in "FEDORA"

A favorite of long standing in her latest success.
ALLIED NATIONS' OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW—COMEDY

Lakeview Park

STEAK, CHICKEN, ETC.

Private Dining Rooms

Hall for Meetings and Parties

LUNCHES ICE CREAM

DINING ROOM

Geo. C. Canney, Prop.

"TO HELL WITH THE KAISER" TO BE CONTINUED AT STRAND THEATRE

In order to meet the most unusual demand of the theatre-going public of the city to see that greatest of all screen classics, "To Hell With the Kaiser," which has been showing at The Strand for the last three days of the week, the management has, at extra expense, secured the use of the film for the first three days of next week. The large number of patrons who were turned away last week will find an opportunity to see it the first of this week if they come early. If you have not seen this truly wonderful picture yet you should avail yourself of the opportunity now offered. Ask your neighbor about it. It's the greatest of all pictures that the local screen has yet offered. And remember that it came here direct from New York City, where it played a two months' run to capacity houses. Boston is yet to see it. Our prices remain the same.

In addition to the special feature of "To Hell With the Kaiser," the management will present its usual big program, making a 4-hour show for those who wish to remain that long. Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in "A Pair of Cupids," and Virginia Pearson in "The Liar," will help round out this unusual bill. The Allied War Pictures, the Pathe Weekly and a good comedy, will all help, to say nothing of song numbers by Miss Harriet Moran, the Lowell girl, and organ numbers by Arthur J. Marvel.

The Sunday bill, which is the only vaudeville entertainment to be enjoyed in the city, will consist of ten reels of high-class pictures, with Madge Kennedy in "Nearly Married," as the feature event. The entertainers for the afternoon and night will include Oliver and White, comedy singing and talking; Florence Gibson, the accomplished instrumentalist; Griffith and Mack, comedians; Warren and Renfrew, comedy singing and talking; Miss Bertha Rock Hall, soloist. The performances are continuous on Sundays, from 2.30 to 10.15 o'clock.

For the first three days of the week, beginning with matinee on Monday, the triple bill—the largest and best that a Lowell audience has ever witnessed—will be headed by "To Hell With the Kaiser," that wonder picture by the Metro company. Little need be said of its worth. Those who have already seen it are its best advertisers. Ask them and be convinced. It remains for the first three days of the week only. Besides this extra added feature, the program will contain the usual run of high-class and artistic pictures. Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne, of whom so much has been written of late, will be presented in their latest Metro release, "A Pair of Cupids." It's a brilliant comedy drama and offers these two stars in their most entertaining roles. The story was written by Luther Reed and directed Charles J. Brabin. The action of this piece centres around a frivolous butterfly of a girl whose only pleasure in life is gaiety and clothes, and a young business man to whom the world revolves around the word "business." The guardian of Virginia Parke, who is also the uncle of Peter Waburton, desires a match between his nephew and ward, but Peter

ing and talking; Florence Gibson, the accomplished instrumentalist; Griffith and Mack, comedians; Warren and Renfrew, comedy singing and talking; Miss Bertha Rock Hall, soloist. The performances are continuous on Sundays, from 2.30 to 10.15 o'clock.

ROYAL
SUNDAY
TRIANGLE PRESENTS
BESSIE LOVE
and a splendid cast in a five-act drama
"NINA, THE FLOWER GIRL"
a play of pathos and tender emotions. See it yourself.
MAE MARSH
in her famous Goldwyn picture success
"Polly of the Circus"
Adapted from the stage play of the same name
Snakeville Comedy. Others
Mon. Tues. "FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE WORLD" and OTHERS.

CROWN
SUNDAY
The Energetic World-Brady Renowned Star—
HOUSE PETERS
in a sensational drama of railroad life. Pictured in five stirring acts
"THE RAIL RIDER"
OTHER ATTRACTIONS SHOWN
Mon. Tues. "THE CHRISTIAN," the 8-part ALL-STAR
REV. JUNE CAPRICE. Others.

JEWEL THEATRE

"The Home of Sparkling Photo-Plays"

STAR SUNDAY PROGRAM

GAIL KANE in "The Red Woman"

A five-reel World Feature depicting the adventures of a Mexican beauty and a white man. Miss Kane is as charming as ever.

ADDED ATTRACTION

"THE LONESOME TOWN"

A 5-reel Mutual Feature

ANIMATED WEEKLY—COMEDY—OTHERS

Coming Next Week

WM. S HART, JUNE ELVIDGE, MARIE DRESSLER

CONTINUOUS 10:15 PM

The Strand

NEXT WEEK

MON • TUES • WED •

FIRST TIME IN LOWELL

No advance in price. TRIPLE BILL. Four hour show.

SPECIAL RUN-OVER TO MEET PUBLIC DEMAND

"To Hell With the Kaiser"

Thousands turned away this week. Here is your last chance.

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN AND BEVERLY BAYNE

"Pair of Cupids" (6 Reels)

IN "THE LIAR" FEATURING Virginia Pearson

THOSE ALLIED WAR PICTURES Comedy—Pathe Weekly

Week's Soloist HARRIET MORAN

LOWELL GIRL

THURS • FRI • SAT •

"Lest We Forget" (6 Reels) STARRING RITA JOLIVET

Madge Kennedy

NEW COMEDY "Friend Husband" (6 Parts)

AND PATHE WEEKLY

SUNDAY • CONTINUOUS • 2:30-10:15 PM

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM OF PHOTOPLAYS AND VAUDEVILLE

SEE IT ALL MAT. 10c-15c

SEE IT ALL 2c EVE. 15c-25c

THE COLEST THEATRE IN TOWN

THE YACHT HOME PEOPLE

ON AND OFF THE STAGE

INTIMATE STORIES OF STARS

CLOSEUPS WITH THE MOVIES

Amusement Notes
Continued

famous star an excellent opportunity of displaying his ability.

"Mother," another five-reel feature, will also be shown on these days. The lighter side will be catered to by Marie Dressler in "The Agonies of Agnes," a side-splitting farce. The Screen Magazine will round out the program.

June Elvidge, Lowell's own star, will be at the Jewel for the week-end in "The Strong Way," a five-reel William A. Brady feature. "Man's Law," another five-reel, Billy West in "The Handy Men," official war pictures, and Matt and Jeff will also be seen Friday and Saturday.

EMERSON ALL STAR PLAYERS
WILL OPEN STOCK SEASON
LABOR DAY

The Emerson All Star Players will open their season of stock at the Opera House on Labor day, with matinees at 3.10 o'clock, and, judging from indications at this time, the coming season gives every promise of being one of the most successful in many years. General Manager F. James Carroll, formerly of the Merrimack Square and Strand theatres, whose past record in Lowell stamps him as a man genuinely qualified to provide the every want of the theatre-going public of the city, has selected one of the strongest companies that Lowell has ever had an opportunity to enjoy, and with it has also booked up all of the biggest and best productions of the past year, together with some old favorites. With this goes the assurance that a new method of presentation, both unique and highly artistic, will make the coming season's run one long to be remembered by the pleasure seekers hereabouts.

The theatre has been entirely renovated and the same satisfying policy that has invariably made Manager Carroll's endeavors thoroughly pleasing to theatre-folk should result in making the latest engagement of the Emerson Players the stellar run of their local career. The subscription list will open for sale on Tuesday, Aug. 27, and the general sale of tickets for the first performances on Labor day will start on Aug. 29. If you are anxious to attend the opening presentations, you should make your reservations at the earliest possible moment.

The members of the new company include Miss Jane Salisbury as the leading woman, and Julian Nox as the leading man. Both are well known as stock stars. Mrs. Louise Girard

Huntington, wife of the late Wright Huntington, will be the second woman, and George Connors will be the heavy

man. There will be real surprises in the announcement of the remaining members. Augustine Glassmire, the

new stage director, is considered one of the most competent men of his class in the east today. He comes from Phil-

adelphia, Pa., and has been identified for the past ten years with Polk's theatres. He directed the stock company

at Scranton, Pa., of which Mr. Carroll was manager, for 195 consecutive weeks.

The opening attraction will be Maude Fulton's New York and Boston success, "The Brat."

GRAND FORMAL OPENING TODAY--12 O'CLOCK NOON--GET HERE EARLY

YOU WON'T KNOW THE OLD PLACE NOW

THE NEW OWL THEATRE

TODAY ONLY

Added Attraction Saturday Only

Your Favorite Western Star
MONROE SALISBURY

In His Latest Dramatic Screen Play

"HANDS DOWN"

It's a screen production that will make you thrill, chill and throw your hands up.

An Added Comedy Feature.

Screen Magazine

Come Early DOORS OPEN **12 O'CLOCK** NOON

The Biggest Feature in the World



THE NEW OWL THEATRE

GRAND OPENING SHOW TODAY

OUR POLICY

3 NEW SHOWS EVERY WEEKENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM
SUNDAY--MONDAY--THURSDAY2 SHOWS DAILY CONTINUOUS SATURDAY SUNDAY
MATINEE STARTS 2 O'CLOCK SHARP EVENING 7 O'CLOCK SHARP

PRICES:

10 Cents at the Matinee Except Saturday, Sunday and Holidays Evening--10c-20c Always

A SPECIAL ATTRACTION THAT IS

PERSHING'S CRUSADERS

The United States Government has made it possible for the great American public to be an eye-witness to the vast activities of the Army and Navy both "over here" and "over there." Through the medium of the motion picture, you are enabled to see in the making the momentous force which is to end the great war of the ages.

This is the First These Wonderful Pictures Have Been Exhibited at These Prices. 10 and 20 Cents. No Higher.



The first line trenches in France, the first batch of German prisoners caught by the Yankees—the hundreds of important and interesting details of modern warfare. You may see YOUR boy, or your neighbor's boy, or your friend, behind the lines at work or play or marching down the streets of a little French town.

Pershing's Crusaders Will Be Shown Saturday and Sunday by Special Permission From Washington. 10 and 20 Cents. No Higher.

AUTO SUGGESTIONS—LOCAL HINTS—MOTORS AND BIKES—THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AUTO TRUCK

MOTOR TRUCK NATION'S HOME PROVIDER

If I were asked what steps are necessary to provide against delays in overland transportation during the coming winter months, said a motor car man, who is widely quoted, I would say, build good roads on the shortest routes connecting important centres. Protect these roads from washouts, cave-ins, and other obstructions caused by snow and ice by building windbreaks, protection embankments, etc.

Build loading sheds with platforms that permit the quick loading and unloading of goods and supplies.

CUSTOM BUILT COMMERCIAL TRUCK BODIES

For any type of chassis and load. Made by specialists, using only the very best of material. They are—

BUILT FOR SERVICE

By—THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

Form return loads bureau, and secure the co-operation of every truck owner in your community.

Promote motor rural express routes, among the farmers, dairymen, produce growers, etc.

Consolidate all retail delivery, local express and moving equipment.

Inaugurate motor truck highways around and through cities and communities to permit of uninterrupted passage of motor trucks.

We must not forget that the winter months, with their new problems, are "just over the hill." This summer has seen increased activities in every line of business. The country has doubled and trebled its production operations. With the result that we are apt to forget that while the summer months are conducive to such increased activities insofar as transportation and hauling of goods and supplies are concerned, the winter months are right the other extreme.

Last winter, in some sections of the country, particularly in the east and middle west, the most severe weather in the history of the country was experienced, resulting in not only disarranged transportation schedules on the railroads, but also on the motor truck transportation lines that were then in operation. Complete tie-ups of badly needed goods and supplies, from 24 to 48 hours, were common. It was realized at that time that the lack of co-ordinated transportation plans, coupled with bad roads and unimproved highways, were the main reasons for such a condition of affairs.

Improving the Roads

It brought forcibly to the transpor-

1917 PACKARD TWIN-SIX \$2700

2-25 FIVE-PASSENGER PHAETON Fully equipped, almost brand new Goodyear cord tires, also two spare tires. Excellent finish and mechanical condition.

GEO. R. DANA 2-24 East Merrimack Street

tation world the necessity of improving highways and roads, and planning systems of motor truck transportation lines and auxiliary lines operating on a definite schedule over definite routes.

Casual observers brought to light the fact that there were no well regulated motor truck routes, that motor trucks were operated on haphazard lines and that instead of having recognized motor truck highways that would connect up the different points of supply and demand over the shortest routes, truck drivers would take those roads that were the easiest to navigate, even if they were from 50 to 100 per cent longer than other roads which they could have taken had they been open to traffic.

Such a state of affairs was also common in and about the congested districts of the cities. Trucks hauling supplies generally used the main thoroughfares, leading through the business sections, and were continually stopped between blocks according to the traffic regulations of that particular city. If there had been a recognized motor truck highway, skirting around the congested districts, much time, as well as labor and expense, would have been saved, and schedules easily maintained.

Undoubtedly the past spring and summer has witnessed the heaviest traffic of motor truck transportation in the history of the industry. It has been only through the adaptability of the motor truck to thus take a great share of the burden off the railroads, that the lines of haulage and delivery of goods have been kept open and free from serious delays. We have been made to realize that it is just as necessary to maintain uninterrupted transportation of goods and supplies, as it is to produce them.

Just as the armies overseas are preparing for the long winter siege ahead by building and connecting railroads, erecting supply bases and depots so that there will be no delay in carrying out the program outlined by the general headquarters, irrespective of the intensity of the winter season, so industrial and mercantile America should do likewise. Transportation of goods and supplies is just as important, if not more so, during the winter months as during the spring and summer months. While a good many sections of the country apparently realize the necessity of preparing for the coming winter, I do not believe that America, as a whole, has grasped the necessity of action in this matter. The very fact that the government is spending huge

sums of money for building and maintenance of good roads, for the purpose of facilitating overland transportation, should cause every community to look into the road between it and the next neighborhood and between it and the next city, and act accordingly. It has been said that the lack of good roads is the weak link in our transportation chain. Without them, the maintenance of uninterrupted schedules is almost an impossibility, because not only do bad roads cause delays, but they double and even treble the cost of operation, as well as increase the depreciation of trucks and we have not the necessary oversupply of motor trucks to risk having them put out of commission through the lack of suitable highways and by-ways.

Right now is the time for every community to lay its transportation plans for the coming months. These plans include not only well developed and well defined transportation lines, but strongly-built roads that will not be impassable at the first fall of snow or rain. Every property owner should realize the vital importance, not only to his community but to himself, his home, his family and his property, of doing his share to keep the lines of transportation open between the source

of demand and the source of supply. By this, I do not mean to expend exorbitant sums of money. A systematic community road-building plan, in which everybody participates, can accomplish wonders in a short space of time. The experiences of the past winters have shown every community the necessary steps to take to keep the roads open.

Everybody knows that the railroads are far from being adequate now for the demands being made upon them. I understand that thousands upon thousands of freight cars and locomotives are being built in preparation for the coming winter, but it must not be forgotten that with each day and week the increased demands upon the railroads keep pace with the new equipment they are able to produce. Hence the safest thing for every community to do is to plan its own transportation system and put it on an efficiency basis, so that when winter arrives it is prepared to meet the many difficult problems that are bound to come up and which can only be solved by preparation in advance.

Motor Truck Highway

Getting the goods and supplies to a community is one thing—delivering

Centralville Garage

Mr. Autoist—Isn't it better to bring those fussy and complicated repair jobs to the attention of men of long experience on all the best known makes of cars? We are particular. Our work must please.

We want you to be satisfied. We see to it that you are—besides, we are equipped mechanically to do only the best of work. No matter what the trouble is we know we can repair it.

ACCESSORIES AND SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS IN STOCK If You Are a Chalmers Owner This Is Your Service Station.

PHONE 3590 IF IN TROUBLE.

Samuel Goyette

Proprietor. 31 West Third Street

TIRES

Guaranteed Firsts and Factory "Seconds"

ROBES

Light and heavy weights in an assortment that you make a selection easy.

DONOVAN HARNESS AND AUTO SUPPLY CO.

MARKET AND PALMER STREETS

C. H. HANSON & COMPANY, Inc.

The remodeling of our buildings damaged by fire has been completed, and the

Auto Painting Department

has been re-opened—with the SAME WORKMEN as before the fire IN CHARGE. We Specialize on Fancy Lettering.

Rock Street—Telephone. 154

Union Sheet Metal Co.

LARGE & McLEAN

Makers of Automobile Sheet-Metal Parts

Fenders made from fender metal. Experts on repairing radiators and lamps.

WE DO LEAD BURNING

337 Thorndike Street Tel. 1299 Davis Square

AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORY

A.A.A. Auto Blue Books, Auto Supplies, Valves, Cylinders, Boston Auto Supply Co., 24 Bridge St., open every evening. Next to railroad track Phone 3605.

ACCESSORIES

Will always satisfy you when purchased from LOWELL'S FIRST and LASTS.

Open evenings. Tel. 3590-3591. 1111 S. Third Street

Anderson's TIRE SHOP

Tires and supplies. Vulcanizing guaranteed. Quick service. Prices reasonable. If in trouble on the road we come to your aid. Tel. 3517-W. 125 Page St.

Auto Tops

Made and re-covered. In auto curtains and doors to order. Also full line of greases, oils and greases. Donovan Harrows Co., Market Street.

Batteries

REPLACED RECHARGED REPAIRED Lowell Storage Battery Station, Moody St., Opp. City Hall

Gasoline 26c

Fred's, 125 Moody St. 5 Gal. Pump

Glass Set

In wind shields and auto lamps, by J. D. McCallie, 42 Charter St. Tel. 4695.

Lowell Motor Mart

MOODY ST. NEXT TO CITY HALL

Agents for the Famous Dodge

Brothers at \$885, the Wonderful

Maxwell at \$825, the Powerful

Vellie at \$1265.

Complete stock of accessories and repair parts for the above mentioned autos and the largest stock in Lowell of repair parts for Ford cars. A full line of best makes of tires in all sizes, always on hand. STEPHEN L. ROULETTE, Prop.

Chandler

The famous light Six, Lowell Motor Mart, Moody Street, next to City Hall.

Dort Cars

Roadsters 1795, Touring 1865, C.O.B. 1918, Mich. A car of today. See it at Highland Garage, 111 E. Street. J. H. Sawyer.



MOTHER RECEIVES AFTER DEATH COMMUNICATION

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug.—The strangest of all the weird psychic experiences that have grown out of the great conflict between material and spiritual forces is claimed by Mrs. Mona L. Hensley, war mother of Ross, Cal. Not only does she profess spirit communication with her hero soldier son, but she says his death on the battlefield bridged a period of 20 years, during which she vainly searched three continents for him after he was kidnapped when only two years and four months old.

She professes to have found him in the spirit after she had despaired of finding him in the flesh.

Two visions of her boy, manifesting himself clearly to her a few weeks after his death in France, she says, impelled her to interest herself earnestly in communications with the departed. She had never been attracted to mat-

ters occult or spiritualistic. Like many others, she had known in a hazy sort of way that prominent individuals, such as Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Crookes, Sir Conan Doyle, William T. Stead and Dr. Hereward Carrington, had announced their positive conviction that the gulf between the living and dead not only could be but had been successfully bridged.

But, from the day in the middle of August, 1916, when, sitting in her home at Austin, Tex., she saw her own child step forth from the shadows, holding his hand out to her in greeting and disappearing when, in surprise, she spoke to him, the possibility of keeping up the relationship with her dead hero-son gripped her aching mother-heart.

There was no further revelation from the shadow world until the end of the following January, when, ill and despondent in a Galveston boarding house, she saw her boy again. Instantly she felt that he came with a message, and, dreading that a word from her would send his materialized form back into the beyond, she checked the impulse to cry her welcome.

She says he appeared much as if he had stepped from a binnacle in the trenches, wearing his khaki shirt, open

at the neck, sleeves rolled up, the breeches held by a leather belt and bound by leather puttees, his short hair showing from under his cap, which was on the back of his head.

The photograph, her prized treasure, showing her lad invalided home in New Zealand, shortly before his return to the trenches and his death, presents a somewhat different picture from the one she has described. She emphasizes this as proof that she was not fooled by a hallucination, conjured from memories of that one portrait.

On the fateful June 19, when a flun bullet drove through the young soldier's stomach and shattered his left hip, Mrs. Hensley, in Texas, suddenly suffered an agony of pain.

"It's about the boy," she gasped. "He's wounded again."

Her husband doubted, but noted the date merely in curiosity. Mrs. Hensley underwent such physical torments during the next four days that, most of the time, she was out of her mind. Suddenly, on June 23, the day her boy died, her pain departed as swiftly and inexplicably as it had come.

"Every pain my son had, I had," she says.

"I have asked him, in our later communion, about his last hours, and he says I was there with him in dugout and hospital, holding his hand and comforting him."

The second vision was brief, but, she says, it was as clear as crystal. And, sensational as its unexpectedness, he used a mannerism which his mother instantly recognized as one of her own. Lifting his head, as he started to speak, he emphasized each word with a vigorous shake of his forefinger.

"Mother, go to Los Angeles, by all means."

An affectionate smile, three backward steps, and he was gone.

She has never beheld that apparition again. She professes to have heard the voice audibly once or twice—but, for the most part, the messages, which she has since heard with increasing frequency, have come to her mentally—not in a dream-state, not in a trance, but with a bell-like clarity that is incisive and authoritative.

"Write," the summons comes to her—sometimes in the dead of night and in inky darkness. "Write." She has a small mountain of pencil-inscribed manuscript, souvenirs of these strange visits from the dead when the guest dictated word for word the communication intended for her.

Her boy, she says, is corresponding with her daily. Others from the beyond, too, have reached her spiritual ear, claims Mrs. Hensley. She speaks of advice and aid and consolation and prophecy which have been her portion, now that she has "cropped through the gloom to find communion with that great company on the other side where it is always light."

And the mission she says they have given her is to spread the tidings so that others, suffering and grief-stricken, as she was, may get the consolation that comes from positive proof of immortality.

STUART G. MASTERS.

The Sun prints the news of the world when it is news and only such news as is fit to print. It is a fair paper, newspaper.

MR.

WIRES

MRS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

New York, Aug. 21, 1918.

To LEWANDOS

Street and No. 37 MERRIMACK SQUARE

Place LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

Just purchased \$1400.00 worth of Ladies' Silk Hosiery from mills in Dover, N. J.

Notify transfer company to remove merchandise from freight house Friday. Purchase

includes all heavy silks, should sell for \$2.50, sell them for \$1.25 pair. Remember we

must not change our price.

MR. TRYON.

SENDER'S ADDRESS FOR ANSWER

SENDER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER

Now we never could sell these goods for \$1.25 a pair if we had OVER-HEAD EXPENSE. THAT IS WHY I DEFY COMPETITION.

YOU HAVE SEEN THEM AND SO HAVE I

Merchandise Men, Buyers, Managers, Floorwalkers, Efficiency Men, It All Looks Well, BUT YOU PAY.

You Stick To Me and I Will Stick To You.

In LEWANDOS, Merrimack Sq.

KING BASEBALL DEAD

Pershing's Boys Can't See Why Athletes Shouldn't Get in the War Game

(N.E.A. Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—Here

is big news for all the millions of American baseball and sport fans—Pershing's army is dead here on big league baseball and the healthy young athletes who have not gone into the army, setting up various and sundry excuses as to why they are not fighting the Hun.

I had heard this from quite a number of officers and men who have returned to this city from "over there" but thought the report somewhat exaggerated. But now here is the proof which has just come to hand, the latest issue of the Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper printed in France for the boys of our gallant army.

The paper has a scathing editorial under the caption "Sport for Whose Sake?" in which it says five American artillerymen who covered themselves with glory at the Marne did not ask to be allowed to wait over a battle and come in on the next. Then it sarcastically speaks about Ty Cobb being quoted as saying he will enlist at the close of the present season, and roasts the baseball magnates for calling professional baseball an essential industry.

But the real hard American punch comes on what used to be the sporting page. There is an announcement that not until an allied victory brings back peace will the paper print another sport page. Says the sporting editor: "Sport as a spectacle, sport as an entertainment for the sidelines, has passed on and out. Its glamor in a competitive way has faded. Its leading stars are either in the iron harness of war—or forgotten—until Germany is beaten."

"The Stars and Stripes appreciates in full sport's abiding value and the countless thousands of trained men it has sent into the line. But these men have given up the glory of the sporting page boost and the old action snapshot. They are not to be mentioned today because their job has taken on another hue."

"There are tennis and golf champions, football players, boxers and ball players who have traded the easy glory they knew at home for the hard, unglorified grind of the line, or the bloody heritage of the western front."

"And their fame here belongs with the mass, not with individual mention. What then is left in the main, for a sporting page printed in France, within hearing of the guns? Such headlines as these—'Star Players Dive for Shipwrecks or Farm to Escape Work or Fight Order'—Cobb is Thinking of Enlisting This Fall'—Fulton and Dempsey Hazle Over Purse'—Willard Refuses to Fight'—and so on through a countless list; that doesn't make any too heroic an appeal to those living and dying in the mud and dirt of the front 3000 miles away from home."

"The Stars and Stripes is printed for the A.E.F., not to help perpetuate the renown of able-bodied stars, who, with unusual qualifications for war or useful work, elected to pour only the business as usual slogan above their country's call for help in the greatest war she has ever known. There is but one Big League today for this paper to cover—and that league wields its way among the stations scattered throughout France and ends at the western front. Any work that is part of the Big Job either in the lines or back of it from Chateau-Thierry to San Francisco, is of utmost value. But 'entertaining the people back home' isn't part of the Big Job, nor do we believe the bulk of them want to be entertained in any such way."

"When it finally came to the point where any number of able-bodied men were rushing into various occupations at the point of the bayonet, when the security of war was forced to produce a ruling that would make hundreds of these men work or fight, as the squabbles and scurry grow day after day, this paper felt that it no longer had space left for such activities—not with so

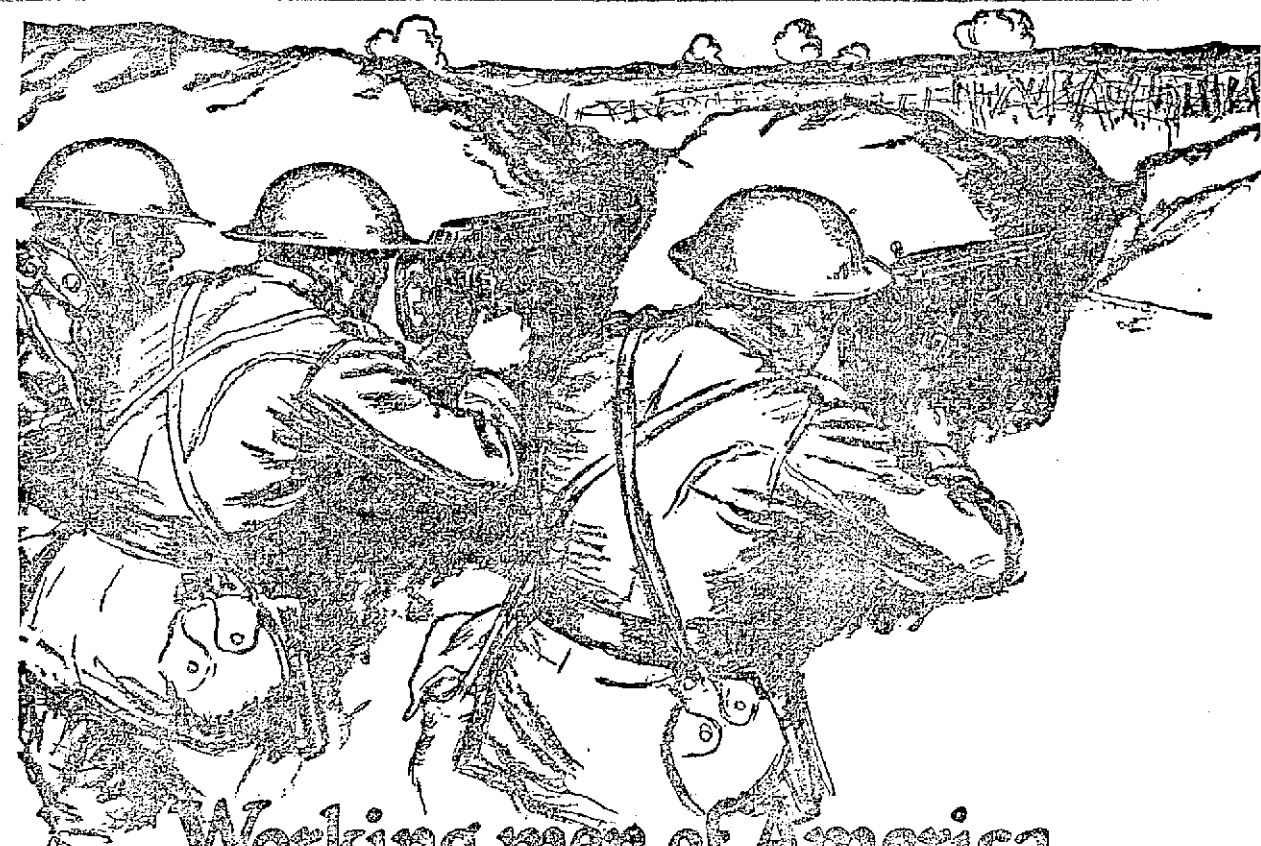
many events of far greater interest taking place within sight and hearing of its working staff.

"There is no space left for the Cobbs, the Ruths, the Johnsons, the Willards and the Fultons in the ease and safety of home when the Ryans, the Smiths, the Larsons, the Bernsteins and others are charging machine guns and plunging along through shrapnel or grinding up 12-hour details 200 miles in the rear. Back home the sight of a high fly drifting into the late sun may still have its thrill for a few. But over here the all-absorbing factors are shrapnel, high explosives, machine gun bullets, trench digging, stable cleaning, nursing, training back of the lines and other endless details throughout France from the base ports to beyond the Marne."

MILTON BRONNER.

A Rockland boy, who has been summering at Scituate several years, was asked if a certain man lived there. The boy immediately asked whether the man had any daughters. When asked why that mattered, he replied: "I should have surely known who this man is if he had any daughters, for I know them all in Scituate."

NANNY-NABBERS



Working men of America what did we promise our boys?

Just this: That every minute of the day, they are sacrificing themselves for the sake of Liberty and America—that we'd be back of them to the last ditch, to give them all the "tools" they need to lick the Kaiser.

There is only one way to make good on that promise—and that is for every last one of us to put in every minute of his working day where it does the most good.

And there are not just minutes but whole days lost every time a man changes his job. A man has to be found to replace him. He loses time in moving. He takes time to catch on to the ways in the new plant.

When a manufacturer needs more men, it is his duty to the country as a whole not to disturb plants that are engaged in essential war work, but to get the Govern-

ment's help in finding men who can be taken from less important work. This can be done through the United States Employment Service with 500 branch offices and 20,000 agents of its recruiting division, the United States Public Service Reserve. There is no charge—and the Service is now placing 200,000 skilled and unskilled men monthly.

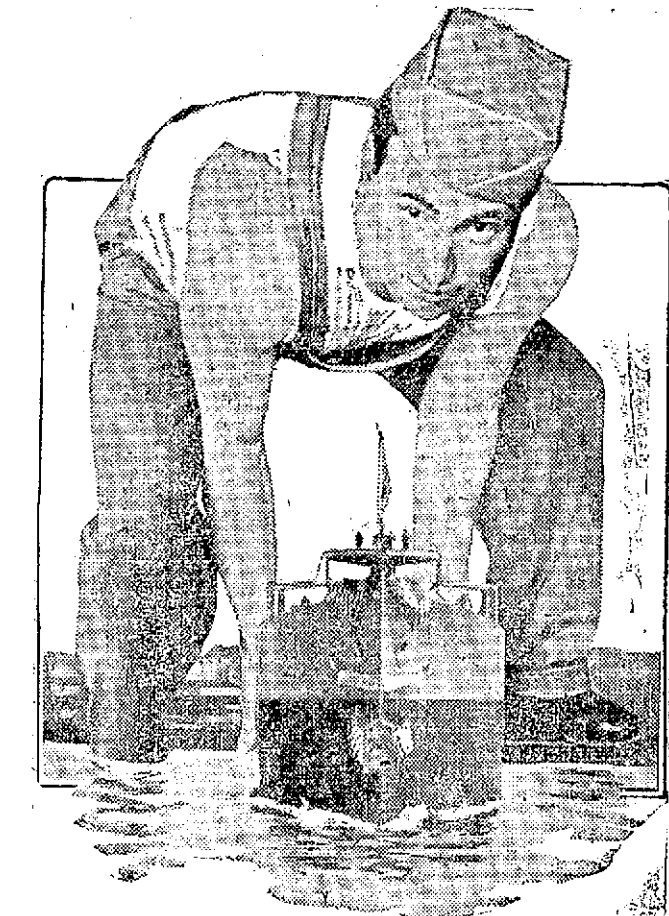
Tell your labor needs to the local Examiner-in-Charge, local agent of the United States Public Service Reserve or to the Director General at Washington.

United States Employment Service
U.S. Dept. of Labor W.B. Wilson Secy.

This advertisement prepared for use of the Department of Labor

By the Division of Advertising of the Committee on Public Information.

CONTRIBUTED FOR THE WINNING OF THE WAR BY
JAMES PALM & SON Soap Manufacturers
Hay and Grain
TANNER STREET



HERCULES STILL LIVES

Reincarnated Giant of Myth Appears to Perform Thirteenth Labor in Shipyard

Hercules has come back. Stepping out of the mists of legend, this mighty hero has rolled up his sleeves and gone to work for Uncle Sam.

And here's his picture—the first photo ever taken of him—performing his thirteenth labor.

A real picture? Of course—as real as the fact, which is that the combined man power of the Union Iron works in Alameda, Cal., recently launched the 12,000-ton freighter

Invincible in 24 days after her keel was laid, a feat which had been declared humanly impossible by experts.

What became of Hercules, the powerful demi-god, from the time he completed his 12th labor to the present time, the mythologists have failed to state. But today he's in America, his strength incarnate in her patriotic toilers.

And his 13th stunt, a matter of cold, hard, inspiring fact, puts all the others in the shade. The picture of the Invincible, which he's pushing into the water, is a photograph taken at the recent launching of this world's record merchant vessel at Alameda.

And if all the manpower of her builders were lumped together in form as it was in fact it would make a figure about like this giant who is fearfully shown launching the freighter for the United States Victory Fleet.

Of course the picture's real—more real than most prosaic pictures of ship launchings.

REAL ESTATE NOTES

LOCAL BUILDING ACTIVITIES

BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE WEEK

BUILDING NEWS AND REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

The Merrimack Woolen Co. is building a three-story addition to its factory at the Navy Yard Collinsville, at an estimated cost of between \$20,000 and \$35,000. The increased output of the factory is given as the reason for this addition.

The new structure will be 70 feet square and will be of red brick. It will run along the bank of Beaver Brook. Excavations have already been made for the foundation.

The new building will contain a sewing room, pressing room and finishing room. New machinery will be purchased and a part of the equipment of the old plant will also be transferred to the new building.

It is the aim of Treasurer Morrison not only to provide for the increased needs of the present, but also for the possibilities when peace is declared and business returns to normal conditions.

The building numbered 1851 Middlesex street, owned by the American Woolen Co., is soon to be converted into a two-story dwelling by means of extensive alteration and a partition. Eight rooms, a pantry and bath will be included in each apartment. An L-shaped and a half of five feet, is to be constructed for use as a back hall. The estimated cost of the alterations is \$2500.

Benjamin F. Foster is having erected a dwelling at 82 Norcross street which will be two stories high, 30 feet wide and 35 feet long. The estimated cost is \$3500.

Other permits issued this week include the following: To Jacques Boisvert, a two apartment house, five rooms each, at 130-132 West Sixth street, \$3500; also for a two-apartment building at 27-29 Bunker Hill street, six and six rooms, respectively, \$7000; to John Ashworth, apartment house, eight rooms, at Rogers and Rea street, \$2700; to Joseph Grimard for garage at 137 Ennell street, \$200; to Michael Grosse, for alterations to building at 13 Union street, \$125 to \$175, and to H. D. Russell for alterations to building at 21 May street, \$125.

Final papers have been passed in the transfer of the Coran estate, situated at the junction of Marlborough, Pine and Foster streets. This is without question one of the most elaborate residential properties in the city. The construction is of brick and the interior finish of the richest order with great quantities of hand carving, utilizing a great variety of woods, mahogany, quartered oak and birdseye maple predominating. The property carries an assessment of \$22,550 and is devoted to hospital purposes at the present time. The transfer is effected on behalf of the State Savings bank of Montana now in process of liquidation by F. J. Williams, receiver. The grantee is Horace P. Beals of this city who will hold the property for investment purposes. This office was assisted by that of W. E. Guyette in the transaction.

The sale of an excellent cottage property, situated at 15 Waterford street. The house has seven rooms and is equipped with bath and furnace heat. It is of comparatively recent construction and modern to the last detail. The grantee in the transfer is Mrs. May Abbott. Mrs. Abbott is already in occupancy of the premises.

Also the sale of a residential parcel

at 62 Twelfth street at its junction with May. The house is of full two and one-half story type with eight large rooms and is provided with heating plant and modern plumbing. Over one-third of an acre of land is involved in the transfer, and the assessment being at the rate of 34 cents and totalling on land and buildings \$4550. The sale is effected on behalf of the resident owner, Charles H. Robbins, the purchasers being Joseph F. Tobin and Gertrude E. Tobin.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

REAL ESTATE DEALERS

JOHN BRADY

Thomas H. Elliott

Graham R. Whidden

D. H. WALKER

E. F. Gilligan & Co.

WATER PASSAGE TO GULF FOR ALABAMA'S COAL

(N.E.A. Staff Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 24.—The federal railroad administration, to relieve pressure on the rail lines, is to open up another great river system leading from the interior to the seaboard—the Black Warrior river, connecting the rich Birmingham coal field and timber district with the Gulf of Mexico.

After spending between thirteen and fourteen million dollars in building 17 locks on the Warrior river to make it a navigable stream, the government territory was strong enough to strangle the beginnings of river traffic and to nullify the expensive work.

The same thing happened with the Mississippi and all other river improvement schemes. The railroads made ruinously low rates for river points, and high rates to all other points away from the river, and so stilled to death the potential river competition.

Now, however, the railroads are so overcrowded with traffic that it is imperative to use waterways. By Sept. 15 the government will be operating barges and towboats carrying Alabama coal and other freight down the Warrior river to Mobile bay and thence to New Orleans. It is estimated that the equipment will carry 250,000 tons of coal a year down the river.

The completion of the last, great lock—No. 7—on the Warrior river in April, 1915, finished the canalization of the river to a minimum year-round depth of 6½ feet. It made the two forks of the Warrior river navigable above it for 40 miles on the Milledgeville and 20 miles up the Locust Fork. The head of navigation on the Milledgeville is in the heart of the Warrior coal basin, estimated to contain 500,000,000 tons of coal.

The government is expected to equip the stream with sufficient modern steel barges and towboats to handle 1,000,000 tons of coal annually. Coal will be given preference, but arrangements will be made to take other freight on which the railroads will make a combined rail-and-water rate.

REPORT OF BIRTHS

Aug. 9.—To Mr. and Mrs. John Newhall of 1 Clinton st. a daughter.

10.—To Mr. and Mrs. George Economus of 103 Jefferson st. a son.

11.—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Connerney of 103 White st. a daughter.

12.—To Mr. and Mrs. John J. McGuire of 76 Central st. a son.

13.—To Mr. and Mrs. John E. Kearns of 27 Beech st. a daughter.

14.—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sargles of 32 Prince st. a daughter.

15.—To Mr. and Mrs. James Gray of 431 Lakeview av. a son.

16.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. P. Cunningham of 232 Lincoln st. a son.

17.—To Mr. and Mrs. James E. Wotton of 23 Eleventh st. a daughter.

18.—To Mr. and Mrs. Antonio M. Cardoso of 89 Austin st. a son.

19.—To Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Trepanier of 12 Watson av. a daughter.

20.—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Poltras of 555 Suffolk st. a daughter.

21.—To Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Perron of 89 Austin st. a son.

22.—To Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hill of 3 Cherry st. a son.

23.—To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Shepard of 53 Walker st. a son.

24.—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Cassidy of 21 Central st. a daughter.

25.—To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson R. Dupuis of 25 West st. a son.

26.—To Mr. and Mrs. John Gonçalves of 21 Central st. a daughter.

27.—To Mr. and Mrs. Francis Allard of 87 Sixth st. a son.

28.—To Mr. and Mrs. John L. Teague of 23 Carter st. a daughter.

29.—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCarron of 99 Wilson st. a daughter.

30.—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Cleary of 1022 Central st. a daughter.

31.—To Mr. and Mrs. Philip McDonald of 25 Appleton st. a daughter.

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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

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GERMANY GOING DOWN

Just at present the Teutons are being driven back by the British in the north along the Arras-Albert line and already General Haig has won great victories in that salient including the capture of Albert. He is making sure that there will no longer be any menace to the channel ports.

Along the entire front from Ypres in Belgium to Soissons on the Aisne, Germans are being pushed back, and all their desperate counter attacks are being repulsed with great loss by the British and the French, while the Americans are taking things easy for a time on the borders of Alsace and Lorraine through which may be made the first real advance into Germany. In due time they will inaugurate a drive that will reach the Rhine and bring the war into the heart of Germany.

It appears that the day has gone by when the Germans can ever make a successful stand against any considerable part of the allied line. The end is in sight, but it may require a great deal of fighting to convince the kaiser that he is whipped.

There is no longer any fear of a German victory, the only dread now being of the intrigues looking to a German peace. The German armies are losing heart under successive disasters. The 100,000 prisoners taken by the allies, show satisfaction at their capture, being extremely tired of the war. The Germans will soon be driven out of France, and if General Haig continues to advance, he may be able to strike the submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge before the cold weather sets in. On the Italian front things have not been moving very rapidly; but when the time comes, it is probably that the allied forces will enter Austria by way of the Piave.

From half a dozen different points, the iron ring is tightening on Germany with the result that she is now further back than she was before she started her series of drives to end the war, on March 21. She has been fighting for over four years without gaining anything she can hold; and for this effort to conquer the world, she has sacrificed 6,000,000 of her best men. Now she is drafting her school boys and her old men with the result that her armies cannot stand up before the dash and fearless onset of the American forces.

The final defeat of Germany is now inevitable and the only question asked is how long will the agony continue. We cannot predict. The enemy might collapse sooner than we expect; but on the other hand, he may hold out for one or even two years more; but the longer he holds out the more complete will be his castigation and the more he will have to pay for his obstinacy.

OUR INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA

Great interest attaches at the present time to the fate of Russia and whether the Allies will be able to defeat German designs upon that vast domain, to the extent of overthrowing the Bolsheviks, and having the Russian people establish whatever form of government they may decide upon. They have had ample opportunity to see that the Bolsheviks have betrayed the Russian people into the hands of Germany and that if the kaiser should be able to draw upon the natural resources of Russia and its vast man power, the defeat of the Teutons would thereby be made immeasurably more difficult.

Germany has appointed a king for Finland, another for Poland and she has assumed control over the Ukraine in violation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, proving once more in the eyes of all the world that German pledges and her sealed agreements are mere "scraps of paper"—that, and nothing more to Germany.

At present in violation of all existing agreements, Germany is harvesting the crops of Russia while the people who planted these crops and the vast population of the cities dependent thereon are left to starve.

Starvation in the most terrible form threatens the people of Petrograd and other large cities of Russia, yet Germany continues to rob the country of all the food she can find. It is to put a stop to this systematic plunder of the people and to save the freedom of the nation from being crushed by Germany that the Allies have set out in different directions for the relief of Russia. They converge from the north, from the Caspian, from Siberia and other points with the hope of enabling the Czech-Slovaks to overcome the opposing forces, maintain their organized government and thus save Russian freedom.

President Wilson was very cautious in giving his sanction to joint intervention and the fact that the United States is a party to the movement proves beyond doubt that there is no selfish motive behind the expeditionary advance into Russian territory. On the contrary, there is nothing but the design to aid Russia, to defeat the main plunderous purposes of Germany and establish Russian freedom on an enduring basis.

NO JOBLESS EDUCATORS

It is to be expected that this fall there will be a noticeable slump in the attendance at all the American colleges for men, a slump reflected in some part also, by a dropping off in the enrollment of high school students.

Small encouragement, either for the boy himself or the parents who may have been considering making a financial sacrifice for the purpose, to start a college course or to start learning a profession when he knows that despite all his preparations, no matter how earnest a student he is, he is apt to become subject to a necessary call from the government that he shall get into a uniform and in due time proceed overseas.

The kaiser's egotism and unreasonable ambition is the agency that has brought this condition about and you will fail to hear any patriotic boy or his father and mother, make any complaint.

It is improbable that many college educators will be "jobless." The college will regard it as its duty that as long as young men seek its service as a teacher, there must be professors resident to take charge of these young men. "Business as usual," must be the slogan of the colleges for our government has announced it does not intend to let its main contentions or its particularly wish the colleges to take on a military flavor and start giving military training which may best be done when young men are collected.

There are advocates and many

strong men among our college professors, and not less capable as potential military officers, than as teachers, who will be sorry they cannot relinquish the gown of a pedagogue. The great and paramount ideal of the teacher's profession has come to be, service, and this being so, we need not be surprised to see scholars hands holding textbooks which, if we could read the human mind, we would know were itching to be grasping a rifle or a machine gun.

THE MAN POWER BILL

That the man power bill will become law without any material change is now almost a certainty. The administration is determined upon raising a great army with the least possible delay. The men available above 21 years will not go far towards meeting the present demand and then will come the call for the young men under 21. It seems that upon them the nation now relies for the army which will give Germany the final blow that will bring about world peace.

THE AVIATION REPORT

The report of the military committee of the senate upon the aviation bill is but a reaffirmation of the slogan of the colleges for our government has announced it does not intend to let its main contentions or its particularly wish the colleges to take on a military flavor and start giving military training which may best be done when young men are collected.

There are advocates and many

but as to who was responsible only a legal and nonpartisan inquiry can clearly determine.

A naval aviator undertook to give John T. McCutcheon, the Chicago cartoonist, an aerial ride over Lake Michigan. Half way across from Illinois to Michigan, the engine gave out and the aviator had to volplane his hydroplane to the surface of the lake where the two men were at the mercy of high waves for four hours until aid came. It is doubtful if John T. will consider there was any phase of this experience to be included under the heading of humor.

A 12 year old Pittsfield boy chased a cat under a piazza and then with a flash of wit peculiar to boys of his age, built a fire under the piazza to smoke kitty out. It did and she got away. Besides that, it burned up through the home of his grandfather enough to cause \$600 worth of damage. It is suspected also that some lusty strokes were applied to the seat of the cat tormentor's trousers with considerable warmth and effect.

GEORGIA'S SOLUTION OF LABOR PROBLEMS

Great conferences on Georgian labor problems have just been held at Columbus, Macon, Brunswick, Savannah, Augusta, and Atlanta, in that state, at which men and women who appreciated the critical labor situation and who had suggestions for keeping industry at top pitch and for a complete harvesting of crops presented their views for discussion and criticism.

The conferences were called by Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey, and were not intended as mass meetings but as conferences for the solution of labor difficulties. At the conclusion of each general meeting, Superintendent Cliff Williams, of the United States employment service, held special conferences with the heads of essential industries, including proprietors of farms, in order to learn their labor needs and to discover how best to supply them.

Gov. Dorsey, in his proclamation wrote: "We have reached a time in our state and national life when every citizen should be a producer, and no man, woman and child should be without his or her task." He called upon all local officials to do everything possible to promote war work, and asked the clergymen of the state to devote one Sunday service to appeals to their congregations to assist in solving the war labor problems.

LABOR PLANS FOR BIG CELEBRATION

Labor day is to have a special significance this year, for the power of organized labor has made itself manifest in the essential work of the war, and President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has sent out statements to unions in every part of the country inviting a special celebration of labor's holiday this year, having as its keynote "Win the War for Freedom."

Last year's Labor day celebration was, in general, solemn and serious. The war note was much in evidence. It will be even more so this year, but President Gompers calls upon union labor everywhere to engage in great public demonstrations attesting to labor's absolute loyalty to the war.

The war effort will be a great national observance of the holiday, and a national illustration of labor's determination to do everything in its power to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

There are now, according to the figures of the American Federation of Labor, about 3,000,000 union men on the rolls of that organization, about 3 per cent of the population of the country. It is expected that great mass meetings and the usual large parades will be decided upon by the city central labor unions, in order to comply with Mr. Gompers' suggestion.

DIVER'S REMARKABLE WORK SAVES SHIP

One of the most remarkable feats in the history of American labor, according to Capt. Louis Turner, representing marine underwriters, was the submarine repairing of a steamer salvaged off the California coast by a diver named Theodore Wicks. The success of this man in his perilous work made it possible to raise the vessel for further important service in the government's war program, where shipping is so urgently needed.

There were fully 100 patches of temporary nature to be put on the shattered sides of the vessel while it was bumping about on the rocks, making it by all odds the biggest job of the kind ever attempted on the Pacific coast. The biggest patch was 19 feet wide and 14 feet long. Three layers of inch plank, with canvas between, were used in patching. This kept the water out while the ship was being pumped.

Large numbers of shipping men visited the dry dock where the ship went after Diver Wicks' exploits, and were astonished that it had been possible to salvage the vessel at all. The diver's work is viewed all along the coast as an inspiration to labor in its great task of winning the war.

MILITARY ADVANTAGES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Massachusetts Agricultural college announces that it will, for the duration of the war, conduct its military work in accordance with the regulations of the Student's Army Training Corps, and such modifications will be made in the schedule as shall be found necessary to meet these requirements. Plans are also under way for making the first two years of the college work serve more definitely as a preparation for some expert service in the army.

Young men below the age of 21 may enroll in the Massachusetts Agricultural college and obtain while there a very efficient military training while undertaking their regular college studies. These students will be members of the United States army on furlough without pay and will be furnished free with all necessary military equipment. The college at Amesbury, Mass.,

JAPAN'S WORLD POLICIES ARE VERY SHAKY

TONYO, August.—The Terauchi cabinet is on its last legs. Only by a miracle could it outlast the fall session of the Japanese parliament.

Instead of waiting that long, Premier Terauchi, some observers believed, might resign before the budget for the next year is made up. In fact, to all intents and purposes he has resigned. He would be out of office now if it were not so difficult to determine upon his successor.

Former Premier Saionji seems certain to succeed him. There are two other possibilities thus far, Hara.



TERAUCHI
Passing Figure in a Passing Phase of Japan's Political Life

leader of the dominant party in the lower house, and Baron Goto, present foreign minister. Both of these are remote.

That Terauchi is going is less important than the fact that the next cabinet, probably under Saionji, will be almost without question a coalition, conciliatory ministry, a mark-time ministry, without any consistent, active, aggressive foreign or domestic policy, save that forced by contingency or offered by opportunities. It will be a stop gap.

And still more important is this: For the next five or ten years Japan seems fated to have a succession of similar short-lived, stop-gap ministries with vacillating programs.

Why was Terauchi, reputed abroad to be the strong man of Japan, so weak, and why is he going? When he became premier the warning went all over America:

"Look out! Terauchi, head of the militarists, former war minister and ruthless administrator of Korea, is in the saddle. Japan is embarking upon a career of Teutonic conquest."

Well, at least in the light of such press agency, the Terauchi cabinet has been a fiasco. Let alone permanent conquest abroad, for the Chinese agreement is by no means conclusive, it was denied even conquest at home. What happened to the strong man?

Terauchi is Sick

First, Terauchi is sick. Close friends tell me he has Bright's disease. It is not an ailment from which one fully recovers, or with which one bears a heavy load.

Secondly, he blundered in Siberia—or his cabinet blundered. The Japanese who favor intervention say he should have started, or having started, should have continued. All blame him for inconsistency.

Apparently this is what happened: Part of Japan was swept off its feet by rumors of German danger. Part of Japan—the opportunist and militaristic section—saw an excuse for extending Japan's sphere of influence. Motono, then foreign minister, made some representations to France. Terauchi then came to power. He was suggesting a tentative program. He woke up to find his foreign minister had been talking about something quite concrete. America put her foot down. Japan counted the cost. Public opinion at home veered. Parliamentary opposition arose. Motono had to go. And Terauchi, a big man, holding himself responsible for a failure which he had not actually sanctioned, would have gone, too, but there was no one ready to step into his shoes.

Thirdly, the present government's policy in China has been unsatisfactory to the anti-bureaucrats in Japan. Its opponents claim that while the Terauchi cabinet has pledged neutrality between north and south China it has not in fact been neutral; and that, after giving fresh pledges when brought to book, it has still continued its disruptive policy of partially. Despite recent events, Japan is not a unit on the Chinese question.

Fourthly, Terauchi got his power from above, from the bureaucracy, from Prince Yamagata, chief gourd, or adviser of the older statesmen group, therefore the house of representatives was out after his scalp from the first. The head was safe in the clouds of bureaucracy, but his feet were slipping in the shifting sands of parliament.

Choosing His Successor
The method of choosing his successor will illustrate the system and the predicament. First Prince Yamagata, the power behind the throne and the real ruler so far as the formality of procedure goes must ask Saionji to accept the premiership. This he is reputed to have done last May.

Then Yamagata must assure Saionji, who has had one experience with the results of bureaucratic control, that he will be given a reasonably free hand. This gives Saionji his commission and his "chance for a white alley."

Green of the Garden.

by Edmund Vance Cooke

Some folks expiate their crimes
Holding pellets eighteen times;
Some folks pour the rainbow bonza
Through their throats till they confuse
Motivation of their shoes;
Some folks break in jail to tease the
warden.

But for me, I'll take my play
In a more exciting way,
Growing something green in the garden.

Greatest sport invented yet;
Beats all games of give and get;
Oldest one, but always new,
Growing green beneath the blue.
One you never will learn through
And one you never ask yourself to
pardon.

Ache of back and taste of sweat
Seem to give your life a whet,
Growing something green in the garden.

O, breath of earth and air,
O, the solace of your care,
As you nurse the baby seed,
Tending to its every need,
Guarding it against the weed,
The poor, old patient weed we're all so
hard on.

Which forever, day and night,
Makes it hard and endless fight,
Growing, growing green in your garden.

Almost feel as if I made
Corn to ear and grass to blade,
As if I had rained and shone
In some strange way, all alone,
Till my hollyhocks had blown
And my pods were full enough to feed
a barn on.

Wonder if infinity
Has as much fun growing me,
Growing something green in His
garden!

(Copyright, 1918, N.E.A.)

ping in the shifting sands of parliament.

GAMBLES WITH RUBLES WHILE RUSS FIGHT

(By Newspaper Enterprise Association)
STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 24.—While Russia fights its revolts and Russian money values are a precarious quantity, one Russian who lived in Japan is making a fortune out of the ebb and flow in the value of the Russian ruble, the standard coin.

He has built up a ruble buying and selling organization that is said to bring him an income of a million rubles a month, a sum equal in normal times to \$500,000. Here's how this remarkable financial genius works.

The value of the ruble differs in various cities. For instance, it may be high at Harbin when it is cheap at Vladivostok or Shanghai and vice versa. The essential fact is that it is never the same in any Chinese, Japanese or Russian city.

By means of his organization this shrewd Russian continually buys in a cheap market and sells in a dear one. His system is so simple that it is a wonder it is confined to him. It requires an immense initial capital, however, and a perfect knowledge of exchange rates.

So, while Russian business men are wondering whether they ought to keep their capital in rubles or exchange it for Chinese yen, this man goes on placidly accumulating a fortune. The allied expedition to Siberia may put a crimp in his operation, however.

There are two divided interests, of older statesmen bureaucracy and parliamentary power, which have been the downfall of all recent cabinets in Japan, and seem certain to be in the future until the elder statesmen's role ceases.

In Japan, as in any other nation, power actually resides where the fact of power is, and not where the form of power is. In Japan today the form of power is in Prince Yamagata, the three geuro, the elder statesmen group. But more and more clearly and surely every day the fact of power is just where it is in other nations—in the hands of the real builders of the nation—the men who control the industry and commerce of the country.

The war millionaires, the big business men, the economic rulers of Japan, are proving each day that they are the controlling influence—and they speak through parliament.

So Japan today is not a unit. And the minute a premier gets far enough along with any policy, according to the program of one group, he meets the antagonism of the other group if the policy is vital enough and far-reaching enough materially to affect the nation's destiny.

Japan's Red Rulers

Thus today the real rulers of Japan, the business leaders, have the power of controlling national policies, but not the power of initiating them. But when Prince Yamagata dies—and he is over 80—his place will never really be filled.

Then Japan's economic rulers will both initiate and control national conduct.

Then the leader of the dominant party—the Hara of today—will be premier. He will start his country along the course his party decries and his party in parliament will keep the country on that course.

There will be only one helmsman, instead of two, as now. There will be less tacking and flogging. When that day comes Japan will have active, aggressive policies, both domestic and foreign, and will pursue them consistently.

When that day comes the world will have to reckon with Japan—more carefully than ever in the past. Then the world will want to know what kind of men are these who rule Japan, and what are their goals and their methods?

Until then, when Japan gets far enough in a given direction on a given question, there will be also a power at home operating to hold her back, acting as a brake.

This will not prevent sudden opportunistic action of gigantic strategic possibilities, as in China today, but it will always operate to hold such action open to revision or modification in response to the business results of the action as forecasted by the attitude of foreign powers.

BULTON KINSELY.

Eben Leighton, aged 101, of Mt. Vernon, Me., was seen recently out mowing hay with a hand scythe. With 12 of her sons sacrificed to death or capture by the Germans, Mrs. Leighton, Penn., will refuse all amusement licenses until the end of the war. The council took this action as a tribute to the relatives of those missing.

SERIOUS KIDNEY TROUBLE

Government Inspector in Rochester Praises "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. R. B. O'FLYNN

30 North Union St., Rochester, N. Y.
"For five long years, I was afflicted with Stomach, Liver and Kidney Trouble, which developed into serious Bladder Trouble. During that time, I am safe in saying I tried over 50 different remedies without relief."

I saw a testimonial of, I think, a Montreal man about 'Fruit-a-tives' and concluded to make one more trial. By the time the sample box was finished I found quite an improvement; and when I had finished a 50c. box, there was a grand improvement far beyond my expectations.

To make a long story short, I believe "Fruit-a-tives" or Fruit Liver Tablets the best Stomach, Liver and Bladder Medicine the world has ever produced."

R. B. O'FLYNN,

Government Concrete Inspector.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.

At dealers or from FRUIT-A-TIVES

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quires an immense initial capital, however, and a perfect knowledge of exchange rates.

So, while Russian business men are wondering whether they ought to keep their capital in rubles or exchange it for Chinese yen, this man goes on placidly accumulating a fortune. The allied expedition to Siberia may put a crimp in his operation, however.



For That Auto Trip

For comfort on the road wear a Cap. The new Fall Patterns in Motor Caps are ready—also light Silk Caps,

65c to \$2.50

For Protection

wear a Dustcoat, gray cotton, Alpaca and Palm Beach cloth, all marked down,

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—as useful now as in mid-winter. Oxford, grays, red, green, brown and navy,

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Be wise and have a Raincoat. Cloth and texture coats in oxford and tan shades.

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RHEUMATISM, neuralgia, neuritis, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, catarrhs, eczema, CANCER, TUMORS, skin diseases and venereal diseases WITHOUT THE KIDNEY.

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